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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1881. NUMBER 33.

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NEW ORLEANS.

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THE FOOL'S PRAYER.

The royal fast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried, "Sir Fool,
Kneel down and make for us a prayer."

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
And stood the mocking court before:
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung?

"Our faults no tenderness should ask,
The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders—oh, in shame
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave, and scourge the fool
That did his will; but Thou, O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed; in silence rose
The King, and sought his gardens cool,
And walked apart, and murmured low,
"Be merciful to me, a fool!"

GEORGE ELIOT.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"It must be admitted that the success of George Eliot is the most remarkable example in literary history of the power of intellect and art to mould circumstances. George Eliot's life up to the year of her death was a defiance of society in matters declared vital by Church and State. She wrote books which contained no Christianity and were, literally, godless. She never appealed to a popular prejudice, fallacy, or superstition. During the greater part of her literary life she lived openly with a man who was not legally her husband. All this was in a community full of preachers who are never weary of declaring that free-thinking and immorality go together, and of pointing their sermons with every instance they can find—or dare name. —But in no case, has any preacher dared use this case. Probably even Joseph Cook has not been bold enough or that. The reign of Queen Victoria is claimed to be so strict that no woman has ever been to her court on whose character there was the least stain. Yet when Mr. Lewes died the Queen sent a message to the Priory to inquire after George Eliot's health and to express her sympathy. The royal family in the country have a rather mean way of seeing distinguished literary subjects for whom they feel any interest for curiosity. Instead of inviting them to their houses, in which case their interviews would get into the "Court news" or the papers, they send word to some high personage that they would like to meet Mr. or Mrs. So-and-so at their houses. In this way the Queen had an interview with Thomas Carlyle. When the Crown Prince and Princesse of Prussia were last in this country they in this way dined with Mr. Lewes and George Eliot at the house of a public man; and on another occasion elsewhere the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne dined with them. Not long before Mr. Lewes' death he and George Eliot were at Oxford the guests of the Rev. Mark Pattison, head of Lincoln College, and were entertained by the Master of Balliol College and other eminent clerical instructors of youth. That persons so related and situated, eminent free-thinkers, could have been thus received by royalty and by magnates of the Church, may be partly due to that as yet uncomprehended revolution which is subtly changing society; but one can not help remembering that for less offenses against conventionalism. Mrs. Besant has been deprived of her child and Bradlaugh denounced as a monster, and the position which George Eliot has won, the silence of the social Cerberus, the present praises of the pulpit, must be accounted the achievements of her own genius, a monument to the all-compelling power of intellect, art, culture and personal character when combined, which has no precedent in history.

FREEDOM IN COMBINATION.

The same mass of iron may be in the condition of a heap of dust, each particle seprate from the rest, and the whole held together in a box, or it may be in the condition of solid metal, in tenacious and indestructible cohesion. In the state of dust it is useless for any common purpose. Each granule is emancipated from its fellow, gravitates into its place by its own tiny tendencies, and, if enjoying liberty, falls an easy prey to to the vapors which are on the watch to devour it. In the solid state, the same iron may become a sword, a plow, a rifle. It is available for the million purposes of science and art. It will last as many centuries as its atoms would have continued for days. The atom, before it can endure, must part with its independence, must consent to be sacrificed in the furnace to the common good. It becomes useful as it ceases to have individual aims of its own; as it loses the freedom of the politician and accepts the freedom of the soldier.

It is with a man as it is with the iron atom. It is only in permanent combination that human beings develop their finest qualities. If the obscure and intricate existence of man in this planet has any meaning at all, he is placed here as in a training-school for his character; and paradox though it sound, those individuals become personally the greatest who most lose their individuality; who form a part of some noble institution, and whose personal nature is elevated by association with something greater than itself. Wisdom, authority, and justice, these three form the conditions under which men can live and work harmoniously together, and grow each by himself to the highest perfection possible to him. Justice without wisdom is impossible. Authority without justice is most accursed of all things as the perversion of the best. In combination, they are the three pillars of social life, from its first elements in the family to the finished unity of an Imperial State. We talk, not in metaphor, of the body politic, and to the body politic alone belongs complete freedom. The units composing it are free in the freedom of the body. If they seek a separate freedom of their own, they can obtain it only by degradation. Goethe, contemplating somewhere the human hand, observes how the monads composing it have sacrificed themselves or been sacrificed in perfecting its organization. Each finger-point, for instance, might conceivably have had a separate existence, and have flattered as a butterfly in uncontrolled and vagrant liberty. Have the monads gained or lost in the restraint which had elevated them into being the servants of a servant, and incorporated them in this delicate instrument of human skill? Nature has so appointed their destiny, and the monads loyally acquiesce; they accept their functions, and claim nothing save their share of vital sustenance to keep them in condition for their work. As the unknown force seizes, fashions, and subordinates the elements which form the body of a man, so the genius of the State gathers up the human units, co-ordinates them in villages and towns, educates them in schools and colleges, purifies their lower instincts, by leading them through religion into a recognition of their higher destiny and of the obligations attaching to it, and then distributes them among the trades and professions which are the beaten highways of practical life. The tissue of the body perishes hourly, and is hourly renewed. The individuals die, but the State has its own life independent of them; as one falls another takes its place; the functions continue unimpaired so long as the monads remain loyal.—FROUDE.

He who has too good opinion of himself is apte to waste a great deal of valuable time in wondering why the world does not appreciate him. Not every one is great who thinks himself so. Dr. Luther's shoes will not fit every village priest says the German, and you will find it safer to depend on hard work than genius for a living.

Begin early to teach a child to avoid everything that is impure in food, in drink, in the air, in everything physical, and it will help you to teach him to shun impurity in thought and word and deed. Purity in everything should be the standard.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Within the last few weeks United States Senators have been elected in sixteen States. In California, General Miller, Republican, succeeds Senator Booth, Republican; in Connecticut, General Joseph R. Hawley, Republican, will take the place of Eaton, Democrat; in Indiana, General Harrison, Republican, will succeed Mc Donald, Democrat; Hale will succeed Hamlin in Maine, Conger will take the place of Baldwin in Michigan, and Sawyer that of Cameron in Wisconsin; Fair, Democrat, will take the place of Sharon, Republican, in Nevada; Sewell, Republican, that of Randolph, Democrat, in New Jersey; Platt, Republican, that of Kernan, Democrat, in New York; Sherman, Republican, that of Thurman, Democrat, in Ohio. Bayard becomes his own successor in Delaware, as do Dawes in Machassuchetts, McMillan in Minnesota, Burnside in Rhode Island, Edmunds in Vermont, and Cockrell in Missouri.

The new men in the next Senate will be Miller, Hawley, Harrison, Hale, Conger, Sewell, Platt, Fair, and Sawyer. General John F. Miller, of California, has had no legislative experience at all, but as a business man takes a high rank. The only elective office he ever held was that of member of the constitutional convention two years ago. Hawley, Hale, and Conger all go to the Senate with good reputations made in the House. General Sewell, of New Jersey, has served three terms as State Senator, and was, in each term, President of the Senate.

Mr. Platt has served two terms in Congress, has a splendid reputation as a business man, and as Chairman of the New York State Central Committee made a national reputation as a political organizer. He is a man of fine ability, a fact that would be more apparent were he placed in contrast with any other man than Senator Conkling. Mr. Platt, it will be noticed, received the vote of every Republican member of the Legislature present, and Senator Woodin, who had worked against him because he was the friend of Senator Conkling, withdrew his request to be excused from voting, and voted for Mr. Platt. He made a speech explaining his vote, in the course of which he said:

We have a man in whom we have just ground for expecting the highest fidelity, and most unremitting diligence in office. e may not rival his associates in the Senate in oratory and in great public debates, bnt he will carry into the public councils great practical common sense and intimate knowledge of public affairs, large experience, and the desire—which is worth everything—to subserve the highest interests of the public. (Applause.) Whatever it may be that many Republicans or Democrats may have said in criticism of his political methods, or of his relations to the so called "machine," the public are certainly not so much to be "congratulated" upon the fact that he has never apologized for being a stalwart man, as upon the fact that his life has been one of exceptional purity, and his public career absolutely without spot or blemish.

General Harrison, of Indiana, has long been recognized as one of the ablest men in that State. He has been a conspicuous figure in every Republican canvass since 1860, and has for some years taken rank as one of the leaders of the Republican party.

Mr. Fair, like Mr. Sharon, made his reputation in money ventures and in the management of moneyed interests. Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, served five terms in Congress, from 1861 to 1871, and was counted among the most influential members from the West. He goes to the Senate with the experience gained in the House, during a decade the most important possibly in the history of that body. That he is earnest in his Republicanism, and a thoroughly representative Western man, need scarcely be said.

Secretary Sherman's return to the Senate is a matter on which the whole country is to be congratulated. That he will be, as he was previous to his voluntary retirement, a leader among leaders is a forgone conclusion.—Inter-Ocean.

I think I restrict myself within bounds in saying that so far as I have observed in life, two men have failed from defect in morals where one has failed from defect in intellect.—*Horace Mann.*

JEWISH STRENGTH IN AMERICA.

The result of the first systematic attempt to ascertain the strength of Judaism on this continent has just been published. For many years past there has been in the sect a growing demand for some statistical information concerning the Israelites in the United States, not alone as an exhibit of material prosperity or status as a religious sect, but also as a means of enabling the different churches to act in concert in all that concerned them as children of the Abrahamic faith. In 1875 the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, with the co operation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, undertook the task of securing the desired information, the cheif charge of the matter being placed in the hands of Mr. William B. Hackenburg, of this city. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining reliable figures, some of the congregations declining to respond, while in some places, where neither congregations nor Jewish societies existed, the committee was compelled to rely upon their individual effort.

Altogether, returns received from 1000 places show that in 1878 there were in the United States 278 congregations, with a membership of 12,546, and that the number of Israelites was 230,257. Making allowance for the places not heard from, the total Jewish population is placed at 250,000 souls. Of these about 12,000 are located in Pennsylvania. The oldest congregation in the country is the Shaaray Shamayim, of Lancaster, organized in 1776, while the Rodef Shalom, of Philadelphia, is the next oldest, having been organized in 1780. The richest congregation is the Temple Emanuel, of New York, which, although only established in 1843, and having but 462 members, owns real estate and other property to the value of $700,000. The public institutions established by the sect in the United States include five hospitals, eleven orphan asylums and homes, and six free schools. Its doctrines are enunciated by seventeen newspapers and magazines. The 278 congregations in America own between them property valued at $6,750,000, and over 13,000 children attend the religious schools.—Philadelphia Record.

LAUGHING OFF A DUEL.

"Speaking of the Cash-Shannon duel," said the exchange fiend, putting his feet in the waste-basket, "we need a few men like Jude Dooly. He laughed out of duels with an audacious wit that compelled even the admiration of his enemies. You remember he said, when they threatened that if he didn't fight his name would fill the columns of a newspaper, that he would rather fill ten newspapers than one coffin. Once he went on the field with a man who had St. Vitus's dance. His opponent was standing at his post, his whole frame jerking nervously from his malady. Dooly, in the soberest manner, left his post and cutting a forked stick stuck it in the ground in front of his opponent.

"'What does this mean?' asked his opponent.

"'Why,' says Dooly, 'I want you to rest your pistol in that fork, so that you can steady your aim. If you shoot at me with that hand shaking so, you'll pepper me full of holes at the first fire!'

"Then there was a laugh all around and the duel was put off without a day."

Lieut. Howard Linley Smith, the well-known young colored journalist, has been appointed city editor of the Boston, (Mass.) Evening Star. Lieut. Smith is the first and only colored journalist who has ever been given an *editorial* posts on a paper published by white men, in this country. This appointment is another point in favor of the progress of our race.—Virginia Star.

Rev. C. H. Thompson, a colored clergyman at Washington, D. C., is said to be the ablest Biblical scholar in the colored pulpit. Some years ago he was examiner in Hebrew in the New Jersey Presbytery, and was afterward president of Alcorn University. — Progressive American.

Items of Interest.

Cincinnati's fruit business last year amounted to $4,239,575.

The Cincinnati Commercial is inclined to believe that Sherman may yet turn up in the Cabinet.

Seventy Thousand people were in the streets of Albany to welcome President Grant.

The Russian minister and wife are conceded to be the handsomest couple among all the foreign legations at Washington.

Only $5,000 of the $40,000 wanted to pay inauguration expenses has been raised by the people of Washington.

Kansas harvested 25,000 acres of Egyptian or rice corn last year. It thrives in the driest soil and intensest heat.

Mr. Brassey, a member of Parliament for Hastings, England, has recently purchased 120,000 acres of land in Colorado.

Mr. Powhattan Bently, a colored citizen of Cincinnati, has written a play which he proposes to put upon the stage with himself in the leading character.

The Hon. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, is suggested by Pennsylvania Republicans as the right man to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Blaine's friends say he becomes Secretary of State in order to build up American commerce, and that he has a definite policy to carry out.

With the end of the session barely six weeks away, the House of Representatives is still introducing a hundred bills every Monday, with 7,000 as its total score so far.

There are surface indications which lead to the belief that Senator David Davis is no longer a party unto himself, but has transferred himself to the Democracy.

The late Dr. Chapin not long ago said the reason why Universalism was not spreading more was because its mission had practically been accomplished and other denominations were working up to it.

Senator Blaine intends soon to begin building a new house in Washington, to cost $50,000. It will be situated on Scott Circle, not far from the new dwelling of Senator Don Cameron.

John Randolph told Josiah Quincy that the greatest orator he ever heard was a slave mother on the auction block, appealing for sympathy and justice and denouncing her heartless auditors.

The colored brethren are right to remind Mr. Garfield of their claims. But for them there would be no pilgrimages of any kind to Mentor.—Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

Governor Plaisted, of Maine, in his inaugural address accounted for the decrease in population by the fact that the statutes of the State authorize imprisonment for debt.

Editor Watterson says: "I have racked my brain in vain to find a reason why Mr. Delegate Cannon shall be allowed five wives when the rest of us must content ourselves with one."

Representative Chittenden, who occupies the residence in Washington where Charles Sumner formerly lived, expects to keep up his Washington establishment after his retirement from Congress.

One hundred and ten years ago (1771) the date read backward and forward the same. So does 1881. A like number of years will come and go before the figures will possess the same quality.—St. Joseph Herald.

The consolidation of the telegraph companies has revived the agitation about a government postal telegraph, and an active effort will be made this winter in favor of the government taking charge of all wire messages as well as mails.

Mr. John Q. Adams having received an appointment in the Internal Revenue Service for the Fifth District of Kentucky, has resigned the position as one of the editors-in-chief of The Bulletin. The business firm of Adams Brothers, however, remains the same, and he will take the same interest in the welfare of the paper as heretofore.—Louisville Bulletin.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1881.

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Do you receive the LOUISIANIAN regularly now?

Senator Kellogg will please accept thanks for appreciated favors.

Subscribers, will do us a great favor by sending notice to this office of every failure to receive the paper.

The prospect for an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Mississippi river begins to brighten.

"Rumor," a new colored newspaper published at No. 44, Nassau street, New York, presents evidences of ability and enterprise, and bids fair to take rank among the best of our exchanges.

The Inter-Ocean, one of the liveliest newsiest, and best newspapers in the West, has leased a telegraph wire of its own between Chicago and Washington city. That's what we call enterprise of the first order.

The Indiana Legislature did not forget its colored friends in the matter of minor appointments. They were given a clerk, page, and cloak room keeper. Every little helps, gentlemen, and therefore you are entitled to thanks.

We omitted to acknowledge in our last issue appreciated favors from Gen. A. S. Badger, Collector of the Port, and Mr. M. V. Davis, Supt. of the Mint. These gentlemen have placed us under obligations which we shall not forget.

Complaints reach us from the parishes that our paper is not received. We know the fault is not with this office, for we have attended to the mail in person for the last three weeks. It is with the mail service somewhere, and if it can be located we'll bet our old hat it will be speedily corrected.

The Senatorial deadlock in Tennessee terminated last Wednesday by the election of Hon. Howell E. Jackson, State credit Democrat. This makes the two parties a tie in the United States Senate should Senator Davis, of Illinois, vote with the Democrats.

The new Tennessee Senator received a number of Republican votes is and said to be as satisfactory to all classes in the State as any Democrat that could have been elected.

CABINET MAKING.

The work of Cabinet making is going on briskly all over the country. In every Republican strong-hold the names of gentlemen whose services to the country, to their States and to the party, entitle them to consideration at the hands of the incoming administration are being presented to Gen. Garfield as suitable material out of which to construct his Cabinet; and quite naturally the colored element constituting as they did an important factor in achieving the victory which makes it possible for Gen. Garfield to appoint a Cabinet, have seen fit in several localities to put forward the names of colored men who they regard as proper persons to mention in that connection.

This eminently wise and proper action of the colored people has received the commendation of some of the ablest and most influential white Journals in the country, and several of the colored men whose names have been brought forward in this connection, have been highly endorsed, not only by these journals but also by some of the first men of the nation, belonging to both political parties. On every hand evidences multiply, that the American people are ready to approve whatever action the wisdom of Gen. Garfield may suggest in this direction. In view of these facts and the evident ripeness of the time for the Republican party to accord to the colored people this simple act of justice as a reward for their steadfast loyalty and devotion to its fortunes at all times and under all circumstances, it would seem as if the race itself ought to be a unit in favor of the proposition. But not so. We have before us two papers edited by colored men, containing editorials opposing it. One of these wrongfully named the *New Era*, published at Charleston South Carolina, devotes nearly a column to the task of attempting to prove that the colored race has no man fit to fill such an exalted position, and after a medley of contradictory statements calls upon the colored people in plaintive tones "not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg." The other (also misnamed) the Progressive American, published at New York, is more honest and discloses the real animus of these political crawfish who propose to go ahead backward. It says:

"The appointment of a colored man to a cabinet position would materially benefit no one. The man to whom it would be given has money enough already not to suffer without it, and avenues are open to him that are closed to thousands, and the honor it would reflect upon the people would neither feed or clothe any of them.

But the appointment of five hundred colored men in different parts of the country to minor positions, from messengers to clerkship, inspectors, etc., would materially benefit thousands."

Although the American is entirely mistaken in its estimate of the importance and value to the colored people of a Cabinet position, the frank avowal of its reasons show it to be honest and sincere, and we have hopes of its seeing and correcting its mistake. The very reason it assigns for not favoring the recommendation of a colored man for the Cabinet is the identical reason which induces us to favor it.

We know that, with a colored man at the head of a Department with its immense patronage and the great influence he would be likely to have with the other Departments, the colored people throughout the entire country would be sure to obtain a just proportion of the subordinate positions in the Federal service. It was by and through the elevation of colored men to high public stations that the manhood, worth, and capacities of the race has been made known to the country at large, and the way opened for colored men to obtain employment as clerks, inspectors etc. The presence of the few, we have been able to place in Congress, has been the leaven that is leavening the whole American body politic; and the race must cling to the right of representation in high as well as low places with the tenacity of death, if it desires to continue its onward march of progress.

The Charleston would be philosopher says it is opposite to Republican principles to raise the color-line, which he declares is the basis of this demand. This is an old and familiar cry in these parts and in the past has been used most effectively in restraining the legitimate aspirations of colored men and depriving the colored people of their rightful share of the honors, emoluments and responsibilities of government. It was through that powerful weapon of the designing demagogue and political overseer of the colored voter and other agencies, which "superior intelligence" knew so well how to employ that the Negro, with the absolute voting power, was prevented from securing representation in the United States Senate from South Carolina and Louisiana, and anything like fair Congressional representation from the South during the so-called Republican supremacy it kept the colored element in a minority in the Legislature, State officers, and almost entirely without representation in the judiciary; and enabled an irresponsible set of men to manipulate the colored voters to suit their convenience and advance their own personal fortunes; it has been more ruinous to the colored people of the South than the Klu Klux, Night Rider, Bulldozer, and the other kindred organizations they have had to contend with. These organizations, in some instances, destroyed the lives, put to the severest test the physical courage, and finally over-come the race by force; but this infernal cry frightened out of them all self-respect, self-reliance and manhood, and induced them to yield their political birthright for a mess of petty official pottage, the same as the *Era* and *American* now advise.

In strange contrast to the humiliating position assumed by these colored papers, comes the subjoined just and forcible paragraph from the Dubuque *Times*:

"We agree with the *Press* that a man "should not be selected for office because he is Irish, German or Scandinavian;" but we do so for the reason that those races are not proscribed; but we occupy the ground only so long as their political equality is respected. Whenever a great element of the people shall proscribe a man because he is a German, then we shall insist on the selection of a German for office, to rebuke the proscription, and so of the Irishman, the Englishman, and the Scandinavian. Because the Negro is proscribed, we take his part, and demand a recognition of his equality. We go farther than that; we maintain that the wrongs of the colored race must be something more than a mere "election cry" of the Republicans. If they now desert the people they lifted up to freedom, that people, and all the friends of liberty and equal rights, will desert the Republican party. It will then occupy the place of the Whig party in 1852, a mere competitor with the Democratic party, for the votes of the white planters of the South on a platform of the right to oppress the colored race.

The Democrat, some days since, made the charge editorially that the colored leaders, of this State, were advising the colored people not to pay the poll tax.

We do not know what amount of truth there is in this charge, but we do know that the LOUISIANIAN has given no such advice. On the contrary, we have advised its payment and will continue to urge our people to pay it promptly and cheerfully.

We do this from a sense of duty, because as a member of the Constitutional Convention, when it was proposed to make the payment of a poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting, we opposed it and expressed the opinion that the colored people would pay this tax without any such coercion; and we believe now if the matter is explained to them properly, by the tax collectors of the State, they will pay it without a murmur.

The following from the Thibodeaux "Sentinel," we regard as a very handsome compliment:

The LOUISIANIAN published by P. B. S. Pinchback has awakened out of a long sleep, vigorous and spicy as ever. It is one of the Organs of the colored race, and whilst differing in many of its views, we accord it the credit of being candid and liberal in its articles, containing much advice that is good to both the races in the South.

A FIXTURE.

Our list of subscribers was still further enlarged during the past week, and we have good reason to believe that in a short time the number of readers of the LOUISIANIAN will be larger than ever before.

It has been one of the greatest desires of our life to see a colored newspaper self supporting, and if our friends will only continue the work so nobly begun this year, we shall not relinquish the hope of its realization.

A live, fearless, and independent newspaper, not afraid to tell the truth in regard to our own shortcomings as well as complain of the wrongs we suffer at the hands of our white fellow citizens, can do more at this particular time to harmonize the two races and advance the material interest of the whole people than any other agency that can be employed; and we are pleased to see the people are beginning to appreciate this fact and seem disposed to encourage our efforts to give them just such a paper.

The white journals of the State, with few exceptions, exchange with us, and we have a very respectable number of white subscribers—all prominent citizens either in politics or business. The paper thus becomes an important medium of communication between the two races, and cannot fail to exercise a healthful influence upon both. Knowing this, and appreciating its great value to those who put it in our power to publish a paper; determined to serve them in some way, so long as health and strength last and make their power felt and respected both in the state and country, we have come to stay on whatever support we receive, even if we should be compelled to bear the bulk of the expense.

The work of teaching the colored people of the State the importance of becoming a reading people, and keeping themselves familiar with the current history of the country—which alone can prepare them to exercise their citizenship with safety and wisdom—has never been properly tried. And we feel confident that when an honest effort, such as we propose to make, is put forth, the race will respond and the LOUISIANIAN will be found in a majority of the homes of our people in the parishes. In this laudable enterprise, we *know* we deserve the cooperation and assistance of all good people, and we shall be greatly disappointed if we fail to receive it.

The LOUISIANIAN, therefore, may be accepted as a fixture in the community.

We find the following facetious paragraph in the Republican Advocate:

Where's Pinchback? We hear of Douglass, Langston, Elliott, Greener, Straker and a host of small fry, but not a word from the Louisiana Adonis. He is one of the bravest, shrewdest, and ablest among colored leadears, and he should not be overlooked. Here's one vote for Pinchback.

After thanking you for your vote and complimentary allusion (we all like it, you know brother Barnett) we make answer to your inquiry that, he is at home preferring to let the office to seek the man.

The election of Hon. C. H. Van Wick to the U. S. Senate, from Nebraska, to succeed Paddock, and the re-election of Hon. Samuel B. Maxey, from Texas, completes the Senatorial elections this year with the exception of Pennsylvania. The deadlock between the Oliver and Grow men continues in that State, but it is safe to assume that in the end a stalwart will be chosen.

Special telegrams from St. Martinville to the city papers, announce that the jury in the case of Hon. Emile Detiege, who killed the two Delahoussaye brothers in a desperate encounter over two years ago have failed to agree. It stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. A mistrial was entered and the case is to be tried again in May.

'Tis a strangely mixed companionship the Northern Pacific Road has forced. In the Judith Basin, this winter, there is plenty of wild game—deer, elk, and buffalo; and 30,000 head of sheep are ranging there, belonging to various ranchmen. The spectacle is unprecedented.—New Northwest.

MAJOR SIMPSON.

The "City Item," of last Monday, contains copious extracts of what purports to be a speech delivered by Major Simpson, at a recent meeting of the white "Boys in Blue," organization of this city, from which we take the following:

"Few in numbers ourselves, and compelled by the circumstances of the case to rely for our strenght on an ignorant and time-serving race, what *can* we hope for—politically? And did not our own national campaign committee tell us as much when they let everything go by the board here, and withheld all aid in the recent contest?

If I have learned anything during a residence of eighteen years in the Sunny South it is this, that the negro as a race, can not be implicitly relied upon. For while he will talk and boast as to what he will do, when the time for action comes he is found to be "mighty onsartin." Either he can not be found at all, or if fuond, has changed his opinion, for reasons which you all know very well."

Major Simpson, more bold than the rest of his colleagues in that organization, no doubt expresses the average opinion of its members of the colored race. They have kicked and cuffed the negro about at will and pleasure and then had him to come up smiling whenever they called him so often, we are not surprised at the estimate they place upon him and the contemptuous manner in which they refer to him, when in secret conclave.

But how Major Simpson and men of his ilk can have the cheek to call them "mighty onsartin" is the thing we cannot understand. For never in the days of slavery, "before the wah," were they more obedient to the commands of their masters, than they have been to his kind, since their enfranchisement.

In the last election the only person who derived any benefit from the colored vote in this State, was one of their class, and it would not surprise us in the least, even after his tirade, if the gallant Major should circulate a petition for office among the colored people, he would receive a large number of signatures.

Go on Major! Give it to them; and perhaps, by-and-by, you will whip them into, something like the courage of the worm.

ANOTHER STATE HEARD FROM.—A large meeting of Republicans was held at Little Rock Arkansas, on the 22nd inst., and Hon. M. W. Gibbs recommended to Gen. Garfield as the choice of the meeting for a place in his Cabinet. Judge Gibbs is a gentleman of rare good sense, sterling integrity, universally popular with the people of his State, and possesses administrative abilities of no mean order. Senator Bruce being our first choice, we cannot second the nomination of the Judge for that place, but we do most cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of the incoming administration as a true, honest, and reliable Republican, calculated to fill with credit any public station the duties of which he would be willing to assume.

The question of national aid for public education is attracting widespread attention, and it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that in some form it will be granted, and we wish to second the motion made by the "Inter-Ocean" that the friends of the Burnside bill in Congress stand by the following provision:

"Any State desiring to avail of the provisions of this bill must maintain, for at least three months in each year, untill Jan. 1, 1885, and thereafter four months in each year, a system of free schools for all children between six and sixteen years. Any State misapplying any of the money received under this act shall forfeit further grants until the amount so misapplied shall have been replaced by said State."

Secretary Sherman was introduced to the Ohio Legislature, and in the evening held a reception in the Senate Chamber. He made a brief speech, thanking the members present for electing him for a fourth time to the United States Senate. In concluding, he said it was one of his happiest thoughts that he should be able to live among the Ohio people again, and he hoped in time to overcome the notion that had sprung up in the last four years that he was a human iceberg, dead to all human sympathies.—Inter-Ocean.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational Topics solicited.)

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

As the Israelites in Egypt found it a terrible burden, added to their regular tasks, when compelled to procure their own supply of straw to bind the clay itogether, so the school children find it a dreadful burden, added to their tasks, when no explanations, no previous solution of difficulties, and no after help is given them by teachers.

It would be quite work enough for most children to learn the lessons which they can understand and manage for themselves, but it is too much—and downright cruelty—to give them lessons which they do not understand and cannot possibly conquer or master without muchhelp from older minds.

Woe unto those Pharisees of the school room who lay over-heavy burdens on young minds, and who seldom explain or assist at all, even so much as to lift the burdens with one of their fingers.

The command is general and absolute: "That is your lesson: learn it!" "Do this," and the child must do it, or suffer. If unable to do it, owing to the immature and undisciplined state of the mental and the moral powers, (not to add the physical)—and if unable to get the necessary help at home, owing to the conscientiousness of parents, or their ignorance, fatigue, or preoccupation, the poor child is the victim marked, blamed, kept in, disgraced or even insulted, as if stupid or lazy.

Continue this daily for thirty days, and thirty more, and thirty more, and the mischiefs must follow as surely as effects follow causes. The conscience, the hope, the spirit, the happiness of the young pupil are all crushed.

Here and there is a Pharaoh of the educational system in our large cities, who needs some stroke of an avenging angel to make him let the victims go. You, dear reader, and I could quote names and state facts to prove it.

Yet there is cause for their cruelty to these innocent sufferers, if not apparent excuse. The teachers are like soldiers between two fires—spurred on by the demands of a grossly incompetent board of education or by a heartless Gradgrind of a Superintendent, to exact a sort of planetary motion, "equal spaces in equal time" from a class—or attacked and flanked by the rivalry of other school—or attempting to cram the outlines of all modern knowledge into the few years of childhood and early youth.

If the Principal does not "give satisfaction," his reputation and salary are lost.

The intensity of the purpose, and long-continued strain on the pupil's mind and health, is the cause of many a fearful wreck of body or soul. If you doubt it, easy-going optimist ask three of the best physicians in your city, as a competent jury, and act upon their verdict.

The "ounce of prevention" is to come from the parents, who know what their children can do in study, and can safely bear in the way of diligent application. The sensible, intelligent parents have the remedy in their own hands, and should apply it promptly. If parents join as accomplices or as instigators, in exacting unreasonable and cruel and ruinous labors from their tender offspring at too early an age, they may find too late no avail in repentance, though they "seek it carefully with tears," for they outdo Cain's sin when they ruin their own children. L. W. HART.

Profaneness is a low, groveling vice. He who indulges in it is no gentleman. I care not what his stamp may be in society—I care not what clothes he wears or what culture he boasts—despite all his refinement, the light and habitual taking of God's name in vain betrays a coarse nature and a brutal will.—*E. H. Chapin.*

Half the ills we hoard in our hearts are ills because we hoard them.

Pride hath two seasons—a forward spring and an early fall.

The Indianapolis Leader referring to the new U. S. Senator from Indiana says:

In the Senate he will be the peer of the ablest men in every thing that goes to make up a model statesman. Scholarly, courteous, honest and brave, he will do much toward leading the grand old Hoosier State to the front rank of our great commonwealths. A life long Republican and advocate of freedom and political equality, the colored people will find in General Harrison a faithful friend and an able defender of their rights.

Advertisement of Sale.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
January 15, 1881.

BY AUTHORITY of the HONORABLE SECRETARY of the TREASURY, I will offer for sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

the Marine Hospital grounds and unfinished cast iron hospital buildings located thereon in the City of New Orleans, at 12 M. on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February A. D. 1881, at the Custom House in this City.

THE PROPERTY is bounded by COMMON, GRAVIER, BROAD and WHITE streets.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest at six per cent per annum from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make payments as above, will involve the surrender of the property, and the forfeiture to the United States, of the payments already made.

All bids made are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the interest of the government to do so. The successful bidder will be required to execute a contract in accordance with these terms.

A certificate of sale and possession subject to the foregoing conditions will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed will be executed when the last payment shall had been made.

A. S. BADGER,
Custodian.

ja22 3t

Attention! Military!

I am anxions to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

Chris. A. Fleetwood,
P. O. Box 67.
Washington, D. C.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1881.

Ring the bell for Sarah. She's coming.

Ex-Major Hall, of Boston, is visiting our city.

State Senator Mayer Cahen is in the city. He is looking well.

There are to be three days running races as an introductory to Mardi-Gras.

U. S. District Attorney Leonard left on Wednesday evening for Washington.

The Good Intent Social Club contemplates giving their friends a social treat.

The Young Friends of Hope will give a grand ball February 12, at the Violet Hall.

The residence of Gen. Badger took fire on Wednesday night, and was partially consumed.

Mrs. Washington Clark has presented her better half with a fine heir. He is doing well.

Mr. J. W. Edwards has been appointed to a position as Bailif in the U. S. District Court.

Messrs. E. W. Wall and Anderson White, of Concordia parish, are spending a week in the city.

The Ladies of Mercy Benevolent Association will give a ball, at the Globe Hall, on Monday night.

Rex's flags were thrown to the breeze on the 26th inst., and will adorn the throughfares until after Mardi Gras.

Judge Don A. Pardee and District Attorney Leonard are said to be formidable rivals for the U. S. District Judgeship.

There is plenty of work for the Administrator of Improvements. The streets were never in such a miserable condition.

The Pure Friendship Benovolent Association will give a grand ball at the Violet Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 2.

While at breakfast Thursday morning, a white man was shot to death by the careless handling of a pistol by one of the party.

The Good Intent Social Club will have a grand display February 20. Delightful music will be provided for those who love dancing.

It is a pleasuse to announce the arrival of Miss Gerald D. Nolascoe, after an absence of several months. She is the picture of health.

The dancing festival, given by the Pickwick Base Ball Club, at Veteran's Hall, on Monday, the 24th inst., was a grand affair and a financial success.

Judge E. C. Billings has been appointed to the Judgeship vacated by the promotion of Judge Woods, his confirmation is beyond peradventure.

The advent of the celebrated French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, is creating quite a sensation. Several thousand dollars have already been realized from the sale of tickets.

The revival meetings at the St. James A. M. E. Church have terminated successfully. Elder Green is deeply gratified at the results of his earnest labors.

The A. M. E. Zion Conference was in session in this city during the week and was addressed on the rise and progress of its church, on Wednesday, by Gen. T. Morris Chester.

The Terpsichorian Social Club will give a grand fancy dress and characteristic soiree at Economy Hall, on February 8, comprising some of the best American and Creole families.

The M. E. Conference is in session at Shreveport. Bishop C. D. Fross presiding, Rev. Dr. Hartzel Secretary, Rev. G. M. Jeffry elected as Missionary to South Africa.

Members of the Cotton Men's Association have refused to work in company with individuals who are not members. This is a vexed question, and is likely to impede the cotton trade.

W. G. Moore has been indicted, by the United States Grand Jury, upon a charge from the Internal Revenue Department, for fraudulent gauging. He has been released by giving bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars.

There seems to be quite a lively time at the City Hall, over the reorganization of the police; but Mayor Shakespear appears to be master of the situation, and from present indications, there will be no reorganization.

Bishop R. H. Cain, of the A. M. E. Church, will be in the city to-morrow and will preach as follows: 11 o'clock, at the St. James, 3 o'clock, at St. Peter's, in Jefferson; at night, Union Bethel, corner Franklin and Thalia. He will leave early in the week for Lake Providence, to preside over the Annual Conference.

A grand fancy dress and calico ball will be given by the Young and True Friends Benevolent Association, in celebration of their first anniversary, at Turner's Hall, Monday, February 28. In connection with the ceremony, there will be a grand banner presentation. Thanks to ex-officer chairman, Mr. John Lewis, for complimentaries.

Another horrible murder and robbing was committed in this city last Sunday night on Tchoupitoulas, between Washington and Sixth streets. The victim was the wife of Henry Daucher, a fisherman, who was absent in pursuit of his vocation. The midnight assassins cruelly choked the poor woman to death and made their escape with the accumulations of the family for years. Up to this writing the police have no clue of the murderers.

Sunday and Monday were gala days in the Crescent City. On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the beautiful snow flakes began to fall. By evening the whole city was mantled in white, and passers by were greeted with snow balls at every corner. On Monday morning, the sight was beautiful beyond description. Every houses top and church spire was draped in white, and the ground was paved four inches deep with the beautiful snow. Business was almost suspended, and every class of our citizens could be seen hurling snow balls with the sportive glee of a school boy. Some enjoyed the sport, and others paid dearly, almost to the extent of their lives. Whilst we hailed with joy the beautiful white snow, we deprecate the barbarous deeds enacted in the name of snow balling.

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J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
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Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson .....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company will give at New Orleans, La., on

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.
Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Feb. 8, 1881,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE
PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.
All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the Louisianian will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the Louisianian from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIAN A.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

Weekly, $1.15.	Semi-Weekly, $2.50.	Daily, $10.00.

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

1st-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

The Daily Inter-Ocean

cheapest morning paper published in go.

Lodges Department in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

The Semi-Weekly Inter-Ocean

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

The Weekly Inter-Ocean

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"Our Curiosity Shop,"
Woman's Kingdom, and
The Home Department

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the Inter-Ocean to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address The Inter-Ocean,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and an other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. Gobright, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Nav tobacco.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 0
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United Stat or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown,....Grand Master.
R. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,..Dept. Gr. Master.
Wm. J. Steptoe. ..Grand Senior Warden.
R H Taylor.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes .....Grand Secretary.
Worshipful—J. L. Collins...Grand Lecturer.
J R V Thomas.....Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G Lewis.....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, } Gr. Stewards.
J A Williams, }
Chas. Bocknell.....Grand Marshal.
A R Blount....Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Jno Shields.....Gr. Standard Bearer
Henry Hicks.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
A P Williams.....Gr Organist.
Jeff Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
Wm H Green.....Chairman.
H E De Fuentes, A P Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

J. B. Gaudet.....W. M.
E. J. Holmes.....S. W,
E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
H. Mc Cray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

A. P. Williams.....W. M.
Isidro Rieras.....S. W.
George Turner .....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
Wm. G. Brown.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

John Shields.....W. M.
Monroe Nelson.....S. W.
E. T. Fisher.....J. W.
James Isabelle.....Treas.
H O Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall.....W. M.
A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
J. R. Collins.....J. W.
Alex Johnson.....Treas.
Henry Hicks.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis.....W M.
A. R. Blount.....S W.
Frank Anderson.....J W.
St. F. Casavave.....Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Trosclair.....W M.
J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy.....W M.
J. V. Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO. 8

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

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This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIAN A.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes o - rels, or other suitable recepatcles, f - moval by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFCTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calverst's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the
REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S
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